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The plump capsules of *F. flavicans* are much less differentiated from those of *F. hygrometrica* than those that are shrunken, but even in the plumpest stage the mouth is noticeably less oblique and in the shrunken stage the differences in the obliquity of the mouth and outline of the capsules are very striking. I suspect, however, that the differences are not always so apparent as in the specimens photographed, which were considered fairly typical.

I tried to soak out some capsules of *F. hygrometrica* to show the difference in the same specimens when wet and dry, but the setae began to twist as soon as the specimens were put on the stage to be photographed and twisted so rapidly that the result was only a blur. I have frequently had the same trouble with fresh mosses where the time of exposure was from three to five minutes and the specimens separated from each other and the substratum.

Aside from getting suitable specimens the problem of getting good moss photographs resolves itself largely into the two problems of lighting and depth of focus. Next number is planned to contain a discussion of these problems, and in the advertising columns will be given a list of species of which prime fruiting specimens are needed for photographing.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATES III AND IV

##### Plate III

*Funaria hygrometrica* (L.) Sibth.  $\times 4$ .

##### Plate IV

Fig. 1. *Funaria hygrometrica*, slightly enlarged.

Fig. 2. The four capsules on the right are *Funaria Americana* Lindb. The five next to the left of these, extending in an irregular line from top to bottom, are *F. flavicans* Mx. The others are *F. hygrometrica*—all are  $\times 5$ .

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## NOTES ON MAINE HEPATICAE AND THEIR COMPARISON WITH THE HEPATICAE OF THE SAREKGEIRGE

[Read by Mr. E. B. Chamberlain at the S. M. S. Meeting, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, May 24, 1913.]

ANNIE LORENZ

Round Mountain Lake is situated in the western part of Maine, in the township of Alder Stream, Franklin County, about 20 miles from the Canadian border, and adjoining the Megantic Club's preserves. The lake itself lies at 2300 ft. alt., with a row of five Round Mountains, averaging 3000 ft., on the west. The highest peak in the vicinity is Snow's Mt., 3986 ft., about 5 miles distant, but this was not visited by the writer. The lake is about half a mile long, and perhaps a quarter of a mile wide, rather shallow, spring-fed, and contains one beaver and some fair trout. At the outlet is a beaver dam with a small pond below it, and about this is a young bog where the *Sphagnum* is just beginning to gain a foothold.

The only peculiarly peat-bog hepatics were the two early arrivals *Mylia anomala* and *Cephalozia elachista*; this latter, in fact, is not dependent upon

the presence of *Sphagnum*, but is equally at home in a tuft of bog *Dicranum*. Among the sweet-gale bushes about the edge of the pond were much *Scapania irrigua* and *Chiloscyphus fragilis*, besides *Drepanocladus* sp.

The soil of the region contains a little lime, as is indicated by the arbovitae and hare-bells, also *Lophocolea minor* along the lake shore. The lake is approached via the typical Maine buckboard road, and the writer made her first addition to the state list on the way in, *Pellia Neesiana*, the only station noted. For full report of additions collected on this trip see *Rhodora* for November, 1912.

[To be Concluded.]

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### THE WORCESTER MOSS CLUB

A few years ago some of the nature students in Worcester, Massachusetts, evinced a decided interest in the study of mosses. They wished to be able to name the various species that they met in their walks; to have a speaking acquaintance with them at least. Out of that desire grew the present Moss Club of the Natural History Society of Worcester.

It had its real beginning as far back as 1905, when Mrs. Horr, the Custodian, formed a class at the Museum, whose first purpose was to find out only as much as a hand-lens would show. But the members soon found that a hand-lens did not carry them far enough, so in 1907 and again in 1909, Miss Helen E. Greenwood showed the class slides of leaf-sections, peristomes, antheridia, and archegonia under the compound microscope. Still later, in the fall and winter of 1910-11, Miss Alice C. Kendall, of Holden, gave a course of ten lessons, teaching the meaning of the terms used in the keys of the manuals, and making constant use of the compound microscope. At the end of her course she held an exhibit of freshly gathered specimens to which the public was invited.

As a result of the influence of these two friends, the members of the club felt that they, too, ought to have compound microscopes. Three of these were bought and two were borrowed of sympathizing friends, in addition to the one already owned by the Museum. So much enjoyment and profit have been gained from the use of these microscopes that all are eager to form a class each fall. Unfortunately, so many other classes are formed by the Museum in the spring, that the moss study has to be fall and winter work.

From the beginning the members have been taught to note the fruiting time of each moss, and to keep careful records. The object has come to be the working out of the local flora. About 120 different kinds have been found to date, with much material yet to be worked over. The members are good collectors at all seasons of the year, and represent many different localities, as several live in different towns near Worcester. Good herbaria are being made, some of beauty and value.

From the start THE BRYOLOGIST and the help given by the various curators of the Sullivant Moss Society have been a source of inspiration and have kept the class in good working spirit. As one of the members said in speaking of the work, "The social side is worth mentioning, with its bond of good fellowship,